

tions, and material, detain and accumulate no deposit, emit no offensive smells, and require no additional supplies of water to keep them clear.

That under a proper system of works for water supply combined with house and town drainage, such as is contemplated and sanctioned by the Public Health Act, no ordure is detained so long as to allow it to enter into advanced stages of decomposition, either in the house-drains or in the public sewers; but that all refuse is put in course of constant and in-offensive removal, at a rate of discharge of about three miles an hour.

That where the absence of a natural fall impedes the continuous removal of town refuse, and of surplus rain or spring water, an artificial fall may be obtained by steam power, at a rate of cost (on a scale for a large district) which is inconceivable compared with the evils it would obviate; and that, at such rate of cost, or from 1s. to 2s. per house per annum, in many cases, not only may the house-refuse be removed from near habitations, but the foundations of houses and the whole sites of towns may be relieved from the damp of low-lying districts, and the consequent excessive unhealthfulness and decay of habitations thereon diminished.

That all offensive smells proceeding from any works intended for house or town drainage, indicate the fact of the detention and decomposition of ordure, and afford decisive evidence of malconstruction, or of ignorant or defective arrangement.

That the method of removing refuse in suspension in water, by properly combined works, is much cheaper than that of collecting it in pits or cesspools, near or underneath houses, emptying it by hand-labour and removing it by cartage.

That by a proper system of combined works, and properly adjusted tubular drainage, three districts at the least may, under ordinary circumstances, be drained and supplied with water completely at a rate of expense heretofore incurred in one for imperfect works, which accumulate decomposing deposit, and give off offensive and injurious smells.

That under ordinary circumstances, where new and combined works are properly executed, the expense of the main water supplies, and the main drainage works, have, on the average of the whole town, been less than at the rate of 3d. per house per week.

That where combined works have been properly constructed, a service-pipe has been introduced from the water-main for the conveyance of a constant supply of water, a sink and dust-bin provided, the cesspool filled up, and an apparatus of the nature of a water-closet substituted, connected by a house-drain with a main drain or sewer, and put in good action, at a charge under ordinary circumstances, and for the greatest number of habitations, payable by an improvement rate of little more than 3d. weekly, being less than the ordinary rates of expense for forming and keeping in repair common pumps, and the expense of cleansing cesspools attached to houses in towns.

That where combined works have been properly executed, the expense of the complete works has not hitherto exceeded the average expense of cleansing and repairing house-drains, and of cleansing cesspools, as declared upon a house-to-house inquiry, including 8,000 houses, in three average parishes of the metropolis.

That it is important, for the sake of economy as well as for the health of the population, that the practice of the removal of refuse in suspension in water, and by combined works, should be applied to all houses, especially to those occupied by the poorest classes.

**ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT BATH.**—Some workmen, while making excavations in this city on Saturday week, discovered several massive stone coffins of extreme antiquity, containing rare coins and bones—in some nearly the whole skeleton. The workmen unfortunately broke the coffins, but one or two still remain at some depth below the surface. It is supposed that the locality was the site of some ancient temple or burial-ground of the Romans.

## NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

**Frogmore.**—According to the *Morning Herald*, the unsightly buildings on the royal dairy farm at Frogmore are to be removed, for the preparation of new buildings on the same site. The works have been already commenced by the contractors for completing the new Houses of Parliament. The new plans comprise an extensive range of agricultural buildings, with apartments for farm labourers with their families, but no farmhouse.

**Esher.**—The foundation-stone of the new church at Esher has been laid. Amongst the contributors is the king of the Belgians, for 1,000*l*.

**Hastings and St. Leonard's.**—The consecration of the new church of St. Mary Magdalen, situated between Hastings and St. Leonard's, took place on Tuesday in last week. The building is in the Decorated Gothic style, and is constructed of the hard, blue limestone rock from the East Cliff, at Hastings, with Bath stone dressings and slated roof. When the spire is erected, its summit will have an elevation of 170 feet. The building consists, in plan, of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with vestry, north porch, and a tower at the south-west angle (on which tower the spire is to be placed when the funds will permit). The general internal dimensions show a length of 112 feet from east to west, with a clear width of 60 feet. The height from floor to point of roof is 48 feet. The edifice contains about 850 sittings, 454 free. The aisle windows are varied in design. At the west end of the nave is a large five-light window, with a circular window over it, both of which are filled with stained glass, by Miller, of London. The chancel windows are glazed with plain quarries; but it is anticipated that the funds will ultimately allow of stained glass. The interior of the church is lined throughout with local sandstone ashlar, the warm tint of which contrasts well with the Bath stone dressings. The roof of the nave is polygonal, close boarded, and divided into square panels, with moulded ribs, and carved bosses, having bold arched and moulded ribs resting on small detached columns between the windows of the clerestory. The aisles and chancel-roof are open timbered, the carved wall braces of the latter being carried on stone corbels, carved with angels, &c. No plaster or composition of any sort has been employed in the church. The pulpit and font are of Caen stone,—the latter a gift of the architect, as is also the coloured glass in the clerestory windows, which we understand was painted by himself. The pavement of the nave and aisles is of black, red, and buff tiles, arranged in patterns, the chancel being paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, bearing the sacred monogram, evangelical emblems, &c. The gas standards and altar-rail are wrought in brass. In the chancel is a *corona lucis* of same material. An organ is being built by Holditch, at a cost of 300*l*. The architect is Mr. Marrable, of London. The contractors are Messrs. Piper and Son. Clerk of works, Mr. Case.

**Marlborough.**—Since 1849, on account of the crowded and disgusting state of the churchyards within the town, laudable efforts have been making to establish an extramural cemetery, for which the Marquis of Aylesbury has given a meadow, and the members for the borough have presented 50*l*. each. Notices of vestry meetings to put the matter into shape were put up on the church doors, but that on the lower parish church door was torn down; notwithstanding which a number of influential inhabitant ratepayers of the lower parish went to the church, but, by order, it was said, of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Williams, were refused admittance. They formed a meeting in the churchyard, where the notice was read over, and a chairman appointed. The meeting then adjourned to the town hall, when a letter from the bishop was read, approving of the object in view, and a church rate of 4d. in the pound was thereupon ordered to be immediately levied for the purpose. A vestry meeting was also held in the parish of St. Mary, at which the Rev. Mr. Warren presided, when resolutions were carried similar to those adopted in the lower parish.

**Bristol.**—Somersetshire, says the *Spectator*, is divided upon a nautical question. It is proposed to make new docks for the ocean-steamers now multiplying so rapidly. Already an Australian company has obtained a survey of the coast of the Bristol Channel: the people of the place are on the alert, and Bristol suddenly awakes to the fact that if it do not bestir itself in emulation of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Southampton, it may "be obliterated from the list of important seaports." Steam ships of immense size, twice the length of the Great Britain, are in process of construction; and opinion inclines to anticipate a continuance in the practice of making ships much larger than they have been. Ports of corresponding size are needed; and in a trade so suddenly and rapidly increasing, there is room for the Severn to take its share, without defrauding the Thames, the Clyde, the Mersey, or the Solent. Various plans are on foot; but two may be said to divide the field. One is, to convert Porthead Bay into a large harbour, by erecting piers, and to connect the new port with the Great Western Railway. The other starts from the suggestion of Lieut. Denham, who made the Admiralty survey of the Bristol Channel in 1835. Mr. Denham pointed to one place as the natural site of a port for Ireland, for America, Australia, and indeed for the world, namely, Sand Bay, an indentation of the coast nearer to the sea than Porthead. The *Clyden Chronicle*, in reference to the same scheme, states that some London merchants sent down six engineers to survey the Channel, near the mouth of the river, with a view to ascertain the capabilities of Porthead for the erection of docks; and that the work, with the connecting railway to Bristol, will cost about 300,000*l*. which the London houses would themselves raise. "If this be true," adds the *Chronicle*, "we hope the city of Bristol will have no hesitation in contributing a sum of 5,000*l*. for the improvement of the river." The Bristol papers deny the statement made by the *Spectator*.

**Crews.**—It is proposed to build a cheese mart at the Crews station, capable of containing 300 or 400 tons of cheese, for sale at the cheese fair, and of storing 100 tons. It is calculated that the cost of building, with site, will amount to 4,000*l*. It is proposed to raise this sum by 400 shares of 10*l*. each, with a limit of liability to amount of share, and to charge a percentage on the cheese pitched and stored, to pay interest and expenses.

**Birmingham.**—At a recent meeting of the poor-law guardians, the clerk submitted a return of the expenditure incurred in the erection of the new workhouses, as called for by a resolution of the board adopted at a previous meeting. It was as follows:—

Mr. Glenn, on account of original contract for building .....	231,350 0 0
Mr. Glenn, on account of fittings and extras .....	5,280 0 0
Mr. W. Jewkes, on account of engineering works .....	2,400 0 0
Messrs. Smith and Naden, contracts for building lodge and fence walling .....	600 0 0
Mr. Alfred Knight, for fixing tarred cloek .....	78 0 0
Mr. James Haywood, for stoves, &c. ....	163 0 0
Mr. Joseph Talbot, on account of contract for bell hanging .....	100 0 0
Messrs. Bennett and Son, for tables in board rooms .....	19 0 0
Messrs. Drury and Bateman, architects' commission .....	1,260 9 6
Messrs. Barnes, Winter, and Barnard, solicitors to Public Works Loan Board .....	70 11 4
Mr. L. Husband, salary as clerk of works .....	168 13 1
Mr. E. Wright, law charges in connection with original contract .....	40 5 8
Mr. N. Felkin, on account of labourers' wages employed on road .....	163 10 0
Mr. S. Phillips, work with teams of horses, &c. on road .....	11 17 0
Mr. James Cheever, gravel .....	49 15 0
Messrs. Behar and Co. gravel .....	5 5 6
Mr. T. Smith, subsoil .....	0 13 0
Mr. T. Reynolds, clinkers .....	0 4 0
Total amount paid .....	231,604 0 5

—There appears to be now a better prospect of at least the tower and spire of the ancient parish church of Birmingham (St. Martin's) being restored. The fund now amounts to 2,240*l*. of which 600*l*. have been obtained within the last few weeks.

**Liverpool.**—Workmen are opening a foundation for the erection of a new hall for the numerous masonic lodges in and about Liverpool. The site adjoins the Queen's Hotel, opposite the Old Haymarket, and on the side